

THE WORLD.

Published by the Press Publishing Co.
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27.
SUBSCRIPTION TO THE EVENING EDITION (Including Postage).
PER MONTH, 30c.; PER YEAR, \$3.50.
VOL. 28.....NO. 9,687

Circulation Books and Press Room OPEN TO ALL.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING EDITION OF THE WORLD for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 25, was as follows:

MONDAY.....	89,520
TUESDAY.....	87,700
*WEDNESDAY.....	75,540
THURSDAY.....	92,380
FRIDAY.....	92,780
SATURDAY.....	86,480

*Holiday.

LET THE LAW STAND.
Hurry up and hurry in the petitions against the repeal of the Saturday Half-Holiday Law. The EVENING WORLD has already received many and long lists of names signed to the petition out from its columns. When working people by the thousand take the trouble to do this, it is plain proof that they are very much interested in preventing the repeal of the law.

The Legislature reassembles to-day. If it respects public opinion it will keep its hands off the Half-Holiday Law. If it does not, its members will hear from the voters later.

A HITTING STRIKE.
When the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers strikes it strikes to hit, and it generally hits, because the blow is decided on only after all other measures to secure justice have failed, and the weapon of last resort is taken up as the result of intelligent and careful deliberation.

Chief ARTHUR has shown equal conservatism and sagacity in his management of the affairs of the Brotherhood hitherto and that he gives his consent to the strike on the Burlington road will go far to convince the country that there is sufficient justification for it.

Combined capital will sink in its sleeve if differences between labor organizations shall lead to the failure of this strike.

STILL RISING.
THE SUNDAY WORLD'S high-water mark is not a moss-grown "scratch," denoting some after-effect of bygone years. It moves higher and still higher, and never recedes below the quarter-of-a-million figures. Yesterday the circulation touched the highest point yet; 277,250 copies. And there are more Sundays and greater triumphs coming! Before the June issue blooms we expect to see THE SUNDAY WORLD'S circulation 300,000.

CONJUGAL POLITENESS.
It is pleasant to read that when the President's wife stepped from the car at the end of their homeward journey her husband helped her to alight and received "a smiling acknowledgment of his gallantry."

The President, it is said, "is growing more and more fastidious in the observance of these little courtesies towards his wife, and her evident pleasure in receiving his loving attentions is delightful to behold."

This is an excellent example to all married people. No woman ever outgrows her appreciation of polite attentions from her husband; and if she remembers always to acknowledge them it renders the exchange of courtesies an object-lesson in good breeding and true-heartedness.

Politeness is not only outlast the honeymoon is only reneering.

AN ADVERTISING TEST.
The test of the value of the leading daily papers as advertising mediums, made by A. H. King & Co., the clothiers, showed that THE WORLD secured them 350 customers, the Herald 122, the Tribune 121, the Sun 113, the Times 84, the Journal 53, THE EVENING WORLD 51, the Evening Sun 29.

All similar competitive tests have resulted in showing the incomparable superiority of THE WORLD as a medium for reaching the people. Figures tell—facts weigh.

The customers secured through the advertisement in THE EVENING WORLD outnumbered, it will be observed, nearly two to one those obtained through the Evening Sun.

The British-Americans in Chicago show a clear appreciation of one of the chief bulwarks of republican institutions in standing up stoutly in defense of the common school system. Free schools, a free press, freedom of opinion and of speech, a free ballot and free man are all essential to free government.

Downs and ups are both given in the record of THE EVENING WORLD'S circulation. A score of 75,540 on a legal holiday has seldom, if ever, been equalled by an evening paper in this city, and the severe rain-storm on Saturday was barely able to depress the sales below the 90,000 mark. We have the six-figure mile-post in sight.

The BLAINE interview in THE SUNDAY WORLD causes the Republican dark horses to assume their Barkis-like whinnying.

With FORAKER forging to the front in Ohio, Uncle JOHN SHERMAN'S baby-blizzard boom, which he fondly hoped would sweep over Ohio now that BLAINE is out of the way,

appears to have exhausted its energies in leveling some of his own fences.

Is DEWEY, too, a Man of Destiny? It begins to look as though it might be his destiny to be beaten for a higher Presidency next November.

MAHONEY may be a SHERMAN man, but it is as a second choice. He is a MAHONEY man first.

WEALTH AND LABOR.
"For Labor naught but labor is."
So Wealth would have the law,
And make each laborer but a slave
To feed its greedy maw.
No holidays for workmen,
If they could have the way;
But for himself he'd try to make
Each day a holiday.
But Labor has acquired a right
It will not soon give over;
It's Saturday half holiday
It wants, and asks no more.
Assisted by THE EVENING WORLD
The right it will maintain,
If legislators are not slaves.
Bound with Wealth's gilded chain.
K. or L.

STATEN ISLAND NOTES.
John Murray is a popular young man of Tompkinsville.
John Santy is an enterprising plumber of New Brighton.
Ben Openshaw is a well-known young man of New Brighton.
B. T. Jacobs keeps the oldest established drug store in Amityville.
James Amrose is the policeman stationed at the St. George Ferry.
Edward Burdell is the proprietor of the Seal Hotel, at New Brighton.
Harry C. Jones is one of Tompkinsville's most enterprising business men.
William Crowley is one of the popular hotel-keepers of Tompkinsville.

ABOUT TOWN GOSSIP.
Russell Sage, the ten-millionaire "put and call" operator, walked boldly into a Broadway clothing store on Saturday afternoon and tried on and purchased a fifteen-dollar suit of store clothes. That is the way Sage takes care of the pence.
Inspector Byrnes and Julian Hawthorne are engaged on a new detective romance to be called "For Another Crime." It is based upon a remarkable episode a few years ago on Fifth avenue in a wealthy English household, and belongs to the unwritten history of the Police Department.
Inspector Stivers made his appearance at Police Headquarters after a day or two of illness. He can speak only in a whisper, and will not issue any loud orders at the Precinct to-night, but he will prevent wine or liquors from being served in the private boxes. All drinking will be confined to the saloon.

"The Evening World" Ahead.
In the contest among the newspapers inaugurated by A. H. King & Co., the record of answers to their advertisements stood:
EVENING WORLD..... 51
Evening Sun..... 29
Which speaks for itself.

WORLDLINGS.
Statistics of the peanut trade show that those who are fond of the humble gloomier paid \$10,000,000 last year to gratify their fondness. Altogether about 1,100,000 bags of the nuts were produced, of which the greater portion came from Tennessee.

Four generations of the Lane family, of Macon, Ga., were assembled under one roof the other day. Mr. Joel Lane, the patriarch head of the family, is a hale and vigorous old man of eighty-six. He has used tobacco all his life time and does not find that it has disagreed with him.

Bread and milk with a piece of pie is a favorite "snack" in Maine, and this is probably the reason why it comprises the regular lunch of the Maine delegation in Congress. Senator Frye omits the pie, and Congressman Reed sometimes varies it with apples, but the other members stick closely to their wonted articles of diet.

Trainmen on the Denver Pacific road are puzzled by the appearance of an uneasy spectre, which haunts their trains at night. Its favorite prank is to perch itself on a freight car brake wheel, where it will sit for an hour at a time if unmolested. When a trainman picks up enough courage to approach the unwelcome visitor it jumps out into space and disappears.

A Milwaukee man who has just returned from a trip to California, where he went to see what the boom was like, says that he was offered a "bar-gain" in Los Angeles in a lot that was held at \$4,000 a front foot. Land in that open country twelve miles from town was finding a ready sale at \$100 a foot, and money was being loaned at 14 per cent.

Mrs. Fida Lewis died at South Hyde Park, Mass., recently of a disease which puzzled the doctors to diagnose, but which was treated as a tumor. It was learned after her death that twenty-six years ago, when a girl of twelve, she had fallen and driven a darning-needle into her hip, and a post mortem examination showed that this had been the immediate cause of her death.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg says: "I saw more drunken men in Petersburg on the day of my arrival than I had seen in all the rest of Europe during a four months' stay. The peasants of Belgium have a poor reputation for temperance, but I saw more drunken men in Petersburg on my way from the station to the hotel the day of my arrival than I saw in all Belgium."

Although the czar is the nominal leader of the Russian Church, the real responsibility of directing its affairs rests with the Holy Synod, composed of the metropolitans of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kiev. The primate of these, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, occupies a large and handsome palace, with a vast number of clerks under him, and has a gift of \$12,000,000 annually from the public treasury, besides the offerings collected in all the churches.



A Fearful Threat.
[From Texas Springs.]
Wife—Now, this is the third time I've caught you in the kitchen taking the cook.

Husband—Yes, I believe it is.
Wife—Well, the very next time I catch you talking to the cook I'll discharge her—and do the cooking myself!

That cured him.

A SAD CASE.

The Story of a Trunk Murder.

When
Thomas S. Brennan,
now a Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction, was Warden at Bellevue.

PART I.
[WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE EVENING WORLD.]

SOME of the freight handlers and workmen at the Hudson River Railroad Depot were disturbed one August morning in the year 1871 by a violently bad odor. It was a peculiar, sickening stench, which was recognized as the effluvia of corrupting human remains.

Curiosity was greatly aroused as to the source of the dreadful stench. It was finally tracked, so to speak, to a large trunk which had been left at the station to be sent to a Western city, Chicago or St. Louis, I forget which.

It was decided to open the trunk and see what it contained. The lid was pried open. A ghastly sight was revealed. The decomposing corpse of a young and beautiful woman was found lying on its right side, the knees and the upper part of the body being doubled up so as to admit of its being packed in the trunk.

The trunk and its horrible contents were brought to the Morgue. At this time I was Warden at Bellevue Hospital. It was a position which brought me in contact with the tragic life so frequently that it almost became a commonplace. But the sight of this young woman, who was not more than twenty years of age and very good-looking, packed away in that cheap trunk was an agitating one. The story told itself too clearly.

In the weakness of her soul and the strength of her passion this young girl had rushed to her ruin. Then some effort to conceal the blight upon her fair name had cut her blooming womanhood down, and the authors of her death, and doubtless of her wreck as well, had resorted to this expedient to rid themselves of her troublesome remains.

It seemed to me an eloquent comment on the inevitable retribution which follows on moral disorder, and was one more pointed example of the truth there is in the trite adage: "The way of the transgressor is hard."

The first pastor was the Rev. George A. Wilson, who was also Superior of the convent, a four-story building which was erected in the year of 1869. Since his time several of the members of the order have held the office of pastor, including the Very Rev. Michael D. Lilly, who is now the provincial, and who was formerly pastor from 1871 to 1877, when he was succeeded by the Very Rev. Joseph H. Slinger.

A society established in the parish of St. Vincent Ferrer, at Lexington avenue and Sixty-fifth street, was finally ready for its consecration. The interior was handsomely decorated, and the high arches of the roof gave the vault of the nave a height of 50 feet. The style of architecture being plain Gothic. The interior was handsomely decorated, and the high arches of the roof gave the vault of the nave a height of 50 feet.

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son or persons implicated in the trunk mystery. Investigation was made of all dubious medical practitioners, boarding-houses were visited, and the most persistent and diligent efforts made to ferret out the thing. Nothing was obtained, however, to reward such industry. The matter stood just where it did at the beginning.

At this juncture I was called on one afternoon by a man who asked to see me privately. He was brought in. He was a man whose face was familiar to me, and I recalled after a moment that I had two or three times seen him driving a baggage-wagon in the neighborhood where I lived.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" I asked, as he stood, hesitating, and apparently much embarrassed, before me.
[To be Continued.]

ST. VINCENT FERRER'S CHURCH.

The First New Parish Founded by the White-Robed Dominican Fathers.
Although the first Bishop appointed to the Episcopal See of New York, Father Concanen, was a Dominican, the fathers of the white-robed order never had a church in this city until a comparatively recent date.

The headquarters of the order in this country were established in the West early in the last century, and no attempt was made to found a convent in New York until 1867.

In that year the Father Preachers of the West sent representatives to this city, and with the encouragement of the Archbishop the present site of the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at Lexington avenue and Sixty-fifth street, was purchased and preparations made for the erection of a parish church and a convent.

The corner-stone of the new church was laid Nov. 10, 1867, by Archbishop McCloskey, the ceremonies being attended by representatives of all the religious orders in the vicinity as well as by all the prominent members of the secular clergy. The church was two years in building and was finally ready for its consecration. The interior was handsomely decorated, and the high arches of the roof gave the vault of the nave a height of 50 feet.

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WONDERS OF A BIT OF PAPER.

CARRYING MESSAGES THOUSANDS OF MILES WITHOUT DELAY.

The Progress Made by the Prepaid Postal System in Less Than Half a Century—What the First Stamp Looked Like—Rowland Hill's Idea Anticipated by a Frenchman—Advantages of Collecting.

The postal system of this Republic is one of the most wonderful institutions of the world. For two cents you may send a letter weighing an ounce to San Francisco in seven days.

It will go in a private car, along with several thousand other missives, and will be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed without an hour's loss of time, as surely as the note you gave to your office boy to deliver on the way to the post-office.

Four thousand employees in the Federal building opposite the office of THE EVENING WORLD work to this end. The postal service is a fact, and a most agreeable one.

How many letter-writers, when they lick the back of the portrait of the Father of his Country before ornamenting a corner of the envelope with it, realize that they are taking the initial step in the enjoyment of a privilege which their grandfathers did not possess? So thick and fast come the advancing steps of civilization, the march of progress in such a "company front" movement, that the labor-saving, time-annihilating, ease and comfort bringing innovation of yesterday is the staid, accepted, commonplace fact of today.

Thus it is with the prepaid postal system. The children who wondered at the first postage stamp are nearly all in the land of the living yet, to tell the wonderful story.

But they don't tell it. They have forgotten all about it. To the Rev. Rowland Hill, of London, who was a statesman as well as a great divine, should be given the credit for the introduction of an idea which was equal in its day to generation to the most startling invention of Edison.

It was in 1840—not long ago to be sure—that the old system of leaving the postage on your missives to be paid by the receiver was abolished in England, and the prepaying postage stamp made its first bow to the public. It bore about as much resemblance or affinity to the beautiful and artistic jubilee series issued last summer by the British Government as George Stephenson's first locomotive bore to the iron steeds of the railroads of to-day.

The idea of prepaid or stamped paper originated in the brain of M. de Voltaire, who, in 1653, in the reign of Louis XIV., established a private penny post, placing boxes at the corners of the streets of Paris for the reception of letters, which were franked by passing bands about them. These slips were sold for a sou, and "could be bought," says M. Piron in a pamphlet published at the palace, "at the same price as tables of convents and from the porters of colleges."

But the idea died apparently with its originator. It was revived in 1765, when the land bill obtained the passage by Parliament of a bill which proposed the prepayment of postage by means of stamped envelopes.

The Frenchman, however, failed in his attempt to engraving the envelope in 1840, and his design was unique and perhaps prettier and more tasteful than any following issue of

the first stamp for cheap postage. Great Britain, it had the merit of symbolizing, too, covered the whole upper half and ends of the envelope, leaving only space enough for the address, like postal cards of to-day. There was an ideal portrait of Britannia, standing out against a background of the nations of the earth, while female figures were seen reading letters.

Within a year this unwieldy device was discarded for a simpler one, and the envelope was pasted or gummed to an ordinary envelope. These stamps were printed in sheets and were separated by cutting. Then some one thought of a way to run them in the sheets ready for use, and afterwards another unsung benefactor of the race invented the perforating machine, which is still used, so that no scissors were needed to separate the stamps.

Since 1840 the British Government has issued a dozen series of stamps, renowned among philatelists as the least attractive of the whole 3,000 varieties of postage stamps that have been printed in these forty-eight years. All the British stamps bear the diadem of Queen Victoria, and the management is particularly proud of the fifty-five colonies and provinces of the dominion on which the sun never sets which have issued postage stamps bearing the portrait of means of a fact in the vaults under the Forty-first street sidewalk.

In winter the air will be forced over heated pipes and in summer over beds of ice into the auditorium, opening in the auditorium. The woodwork, scenery and carpets have all been subjected to a special process, with a view of rendering them less inflammable in case of fire. The theatre is said to be one of the easiest theatres in the world to empty. The parquet will seat about 700, the balcony 450 and the gallery 600.

The theatre is decorated in the Romanesque style and lighted by the Edison system of incandescent light. The house is also piped with gas, to be used in case of emergency. The main entrance is particularly proud of the way in which the structure is ventilated. There is a shaft running from 10 feet above the roof, through which pure air is drawn by means of a fan in the vaults under the Forty-first street sidewalk.

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INTELLIGENT ADVERTISING.

[From this Morning's World.]
Newspaper advertising, when intelligently directed, has long been regarded as the most certain and profitable form of communication between business men and the general public. But of all the millions of dollars spent annually in this country in newspaper advertising, what proportion can be said to be invested with judgment and foresight? How many advertisers really take the trouble to ascertain the best mediums for advertising, and how many convince themselves in advance that newspapers give them the circulation which they are supposed to pay for?

In the case of THE WORLD the advertiser has every advantage. Sworn statements of circulation are at his service, our press-rooms are open to him and our subscription and circulation books are unsealed. There is no mystery, as is the case in every other New York newspaper office.

Appropos, here is an incident, and a result which will certainly not be lost upon the commercial public: The clothing firm of A. H. King & Co., of this city, recently determined to ascertain for itself where money could be best invested in newspaper advertising. It caused, on Saturday, Feb. 18th, an advertisement to be inserted in the leading newspapers of the city, which was headed as follows:

CUT THIS OUT.
IT'S WORTH ONE DOLLAR.
NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1888.
We promise to pay one dollar to any customer purchasing \$10.00 worth or over on presenting a copy of this advertisement at our store before 10 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 25.

(Signed) A. H. KING & CO.

In order to ascertain the relative merit of the various newspapers of New York, we made the above proposition. We have inserted this advertisement in the Herald, Sun, World, Tribune, Times, Journal, and will keep on file each one presented to us by a customer who has purchased the "record" on Sunday, Feb. 25.

Yesterday Messrs. King & Co. gave the result of their novel experiment to the public. The sales made upon advertisements inserted in eight newspapers were as follows:

THE RECORD:

New York Herald.....	850
New York World.....	122
New York Tribune.....	121
New York Sun.....	113
New York Times.....	84
New York Journal.....	53
EVENING WORLD.....	51
Evening Sun.....	29

Messrs. King & Co. publicly give THE WORLD the credit of being "the medium of all others to reach the great mass of population." They say that the customers obtained through other newspapers were good in quality, but the facts show that the advertisement inserted in THE WORLD brought the business.

According to this fair and just test THE WORLD, as an advertising medium, is almost equal to the Herald, Tribune, Sun and Times combined. No stronger or more convincing proof of THE WORLD'S universal circulation was ever presented to the public than that which is furnished in this voluntary testimonial of a business firm which has certainly demonstrated that it knows how to advertise.

THE NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.

To be Opened by Fanny Davenport in "La Tosca" on Saturday Night.

The new Broadway Theatre will be opened to the public on Saturday night, when Miss Fanny Davenport will appear in Sardou's latest play, "La Tosca." The theatre has a frontage of 92 feet 2 inches on Broadway, 93 feet 9 inches on Seventh avenue and 157 feet 2 inches on Forty-first street. Messrs. French & Sanger, the managers of the new enterprise, have made their house as nearly fire-proof as possible.

The floor of the auditorium is made of iron beams with brick arches between the beams. The woodwork, scenery and carpets have all been subjected to a special process, with a view of rendering them less inflammable in case of fire. The theatre is said to be one of the easiest theatres in the world to empty. The parquet will seat about 700, the balcony 450 and the gallery 600.

The theatre is decorated in the Romanesque style and lighted by the Edison system of incandescent light. The house is also piped with gas, to be used in case of emergency. The main entrance is particularly proud of the way in which the structure is ventilated. There is a shaft running from 10 feet above the roof, through which pure air is drawn by means of a fan in the vaults under the Forty-first street sidewalk.

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